

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 856 768 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
05.08.1998 Bulletin 1998/32

(51) Int Cl.⁶: G02F 1/1347

(21) Application number: 98300541.4

(22) Date of filing: 27.01.1998

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

- Fiske, Thomas G.
Campbell, California 95008 (US)
- Silverstein, Louis D.
Scottsdale, Arizona 85260 (US)

(30) Priority: 31.01.1997 US 792269

(71) Applicant: XEROX CORPORATION
Rochester, New York 14644 (US)

(74) Representative: Skone James, Robert Edmund
GILL JENNINGS & EVERY
Broadgate House
7 Eldon Street
London EC2M 7LH (GB)

(72) Inventors:
• Crawford, Greg P.
Providence, Rhode Island 02906 (US)

(54) **Broadband reflective display, and methods of forming the same**

(57) A broadband reflective display has improved reflectivity as well as a lack of haze or opaqueness when viewed from various viewing angles, a reduced drive voltage compared to conventional devices and an improved peak photopic reflectance. The broadband re-

flective display includes a plurality of pairs of substrates (10), a plurality of groups of alternating liquid crystal (22) and polymer (20) layers formed between each of the pairs of substrates, each of the groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers being reflective of different wavelengths of light.

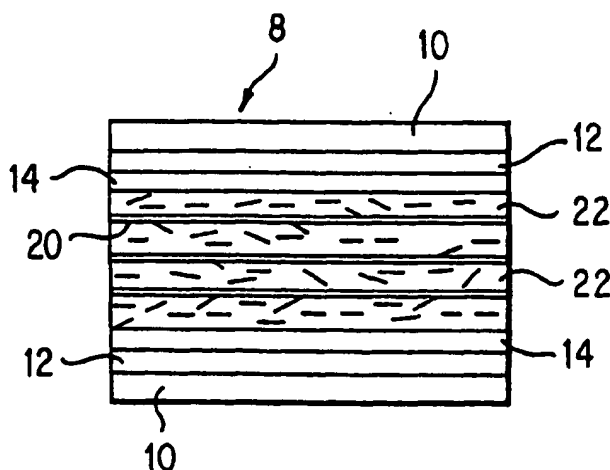


FIG. 1(b)

EP 0 856 768 A2

Description

This invention relates to a broadband reflective display and methods of forming the same. In particular, the invention relates to a broadband reflective display including a plurality of layers reflective of different wavelengths of light and methods of forming the same.

Several types of reflective liquid crystal displays have recently been developed. Many of these reflective liquid crystal displays utilize liquid crystal-polymer dispersion technologies. Such displays are superior to conventional polarizer based displays for reflective mode operation.

An example of one type of such a reflective liquid crystal display is the polymer-dispersed liquid crystal (PDLC) display, which operates on the principle of electrically controlled light scattering. With this technology, liquid crystal droplets are embedded in a polymer matrix. In the off-state, the alignment of the liquid crystal droplets (symmetry axis) is random, resulting in an opaque, scattering film because of the mismatch between the effective refractive index of the liquid crystal with that of the polymer. Upon application of an electric field, the liquid crystal within the liquid crystal droplets aligns parallel to the electric field and the composite material becomes transparent. However, contrast ratios in the direct-view reflective mode are in the 5-10:1 range which are strongly cell thickness dependent. Further, the reflectivity of the polymer dispersed liquid crystal reflective display is only about 12 to 15%.

Another type of reflective liquid crystal display is the polymer dispersed cholesteric liquid crystal display (PDCLC), which operates on the principle of Bragg reflection. Such cholesteric liquid crystal displays have a contrast ratio approaching approximately 10:1 with a photopic reflectivity of 10-13% under ambient lighting conditions and peak reflectivity of approximately 40% at the Bragg wavelength.

Another type of reflective liquid crystal display is a polymer stabilized cholesteric texture (PSCT) reflective display. The polymer stabilized cholesteric texture reflective display uses a small amount of polymer additive in the cholesteric liquid crystal medium which assembles into a stabilizing network. Contrast ratios have been reported between 20-30:1 with 10 to 15% photopic reflection under ambient lighting conditions, and nearly 40% peak reflectivity at the Bragg wavelength. Similar displays have been demonstrated without the polymer with comparable performance.

A more recent type of reflective liquid crystal display is the holographic polymer dispersed liquid crystal display. Such a display is reported in "Holographically formed liquid crystal/polymer device for reflective color displays", by Tanaka et al., as reported in the Journal of the Society for Information Display, Volume 2, No. 1, 1994, pages 37-40. Further developments by Tanaka et al. reported on optimization of such a holographic liquid crystal display in "Optimization of Holographic PDLC for

Reflective Color Display Applications" in the SID '95 Digest, pages 267-270. This holographically formed polymer dispersed liquid crystal is fabricated using optical interference techniques to form planes of liquid crystal droplets at predesignated positions within the sample setting up a modulation in the liquid crystal droplet densities. The resulting optical interference reflects the Bragg wavelength in the off-state when the liquid crystal material directors encapsulated within the droplets are misaligned. Upon application of an applied voltage, the periodic refractive index modulation vanishes if the refractive index of the liquid crystal is approximately matched with the refractive index of the polymer, and all incident light is transmitted. The spectral reflectance of the display is determined during the fabrication process and can be chosen to reflect any visible wavelength. The above-described holographic liquid crystal/polymer reflective color display is formed with an isotropic polymer which results in liquid crystal droplets being formed during the phase separation. Because the polymer is isotropic, the molecules of the polymer are randomly aligned and the display device has visible opaqueness or haze when viewed from an angle due to the mismatch between the effective refractive index of the liquid crystal and that of the polymer that becomes enhanced at wide viewing angles. Additionally, this display device requires a relatively large drive voltage due to the liquid crystal spherical droplets. In particular, the voltage necessary to drive the display device is proportional to the surface-to-volume ratio of the liquid crystal droplets. Such spherical droplets have a surface-to-volume ratio of $3/R$ where R is the radius of the droplet.

Our co-pending European patent application of even date claiming priority from USSN 08/792,268 and entitled "HOLOGRAPHICALLY FORMED REFLECTIVE DISPLAY, LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND PROJECTION SYSTEM AND METHODS OF FORMING THE SAME" (Agents Ref: RSJ05437EP), the subject matter of which is incorporated herein in its entirety, discloses holographically formed reflective displays and projection systems. As illustrated in Fig. 4, the full color liquid crystal display includes three holographically formed reflective displays, each being reflective of a different wavelength of light, which may be reflective of red, green and blue light, for example. These displays may typically have a 20 nm bandwidth for each color.

There is a need to provide a reflective display device that can operate at reduced drive voltages, has an improved reflectivity at relatively wide bandwidths, and a haze free appearance when viewed from different viewing angles.

To solve these and other problems, in a first embodiment, this invention provides a broadband reflective display that has improved reflectivity as well as a lack of haze or opaqueness when viewed from various viewing angles, a reduced drive voltage compared to conventional devices and an improved photopic reflectance. The broadband reflective display of the invention

includes a plurality of pairs of substrates, a plurality of groups of alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers formed between each of the pairs of substrates, each of the groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers being reflective of different wavelengths of light.

A more complete understanding of the invention can be obtained by considering the following detailed description, in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like index numerals indicate like parts, and in which:-

Figure 1a is a schematic view illustrating the reflective display prior to application of interfering lasers during assembly of the display;

Figure 1b is a schematic view illustrating the reflective display of the invention;

Figures 2a-2c illustrate the homogenous and homeotropic surface boundary conditions of the reflective display of the invention in the off-state;

Figures 3a-3c illustrate the homogenous and homeotropic surface boundary conditions of the reflective display of the invention in the on-state;

Figure 4 illustrates a full-color reflective liquid crystal display;

Figure 5 illustrates a projection system which includes three reflective displays;

Figure 6 illustrates a broadband reflective display;

Figure 7a is a chart illustrating reflectance versus wavelength and Fig. 7b is a chart illustrating chromacity and peak photopic reflectance; and

Figure 8a is a chart illustrating reflectance versus wavelength and Fig. 8b is a chart illustrating chromacity and peak photopic reflectance.

Figure 1a illustrates a holographically formed reflective display during manufacture. Between substrates 10 are formed indium tin oxide layers 12 and alignment layers 14. Alignment layers 14 may be a rubbed polymer layer, where homogeneous surface boundary conditions are desired, or a silane surfactant layer, for example, where homeotropic (perpendicular) surface boundary conditions are desired, as will be further explained below. Displaced between the alignment layers 14 is a anisotropic polymer dissolved in a liquid crystal solvent. The anisotropic polymer 18 may include a photo-active monomer and suitable photo-initiator. The liquid crystal polymer mixture 16 is homogenized via mechanical agitation and heat.

The device is then irradiated with interfering laser beams A and B, for example, that set up interference fringes within the device. The resultant structure is illustrated in Fig. 1b. Regions within the liquid crystal/polymer mixture 16 that experience the high intensity of the interference pattern of the lasers become polymer rich and form polymer sheets 20 and those regions where the intensity is low become void of polymer and form liquid crystal regions 22. As can be seen in Figure 1b, the polymer sheets 20 and liquid crystal regions 22 form

into a multilayer structure.

The holographically formed reflective display 8 is illustrated in Fig. 2a in an off-state. The off-state occurs when no electric field is applied between the

Indium tin oxide layers 12. In the off-state, the display is transparent and all light is transmitted through the display because the molecules of the liquid crystal regions 22 are effectively index matched and aligned with the molecules forming the polymer sheets 20.

The index matching in the off-state for homogeneous and homeotropic surface boundary conditions is illustrated in Figures 2b and 2c, which are enlarged views of the liquid crystal layer 22 and polymer sheets 20 within circles 15 and 17 of Figs. 2a and 3a, respectively. In particular, Figure 2b illustrates the homogeneous surface boundary conditions that are formed when the alignment layer 14 is a rubbed polymer layer. Such a rubbed polymer layer is well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and is formed by conventional rubbing techniques. The rubbed polymer layer causes the molecules within the polymer sheets 20 and within the liquid crystal regions 22 to form along the planar alignment direction of the nematic liquid crystal medium in a direction generally parallel to a surface of the substrate 10. As may be seen with reference to Fig. 2b, because the polymer molecules forming the polymer sheets 20 are anisotropic polymer molecules, the molecules are elongated and align in a single direction. Likewise, the molecules forming liquid crystal regions 22 are anisotropic and hence align in the same direction as the molecules forming the polymer sheets. This index matched alignment vastly reduces haze in the holographically formed reflective display 8 when it is viewed from various viewing angles. Conventional holographically formed reflective displays, in contrast, use isotropic polymers which are randomly aligned and thus create haze and opaqueness when viewed from various viewing angles.

Homeotropic surface boundary conditions for the reflective display 8 are illustrated in Fig. 2c, which is an enlarged view of the circle 15 shown in Fig. 2a. The homeotropic surface boundary conditions are created when the alignment layer 14 includes perpendicular alignment. One example is a silane surfactant layer. This causes the anisotropic polymer within the polymer sheets 20 to align substantially perpendicular to a surface of the substrates as illustrated in Fig. 2c. Likewise, because the molecules within the liquid crystal region 22 are anisotropic, they align in the same direction as the anisotropic polymer molecules forming the polymer sheets 20. Again, use of the anisotropic polymer greatly reduces haze and opaqueness in the holographically formed reflective display 8 when viewed from various viewing angles.

Figure 3a illustrates the holographically formed reflective display 8 in an on-state. In the on-state, voltage from a voltage source 24 is applied between the indium tin oxide layer 12. This creates an electric field in the direction illustrated by arrow E and causes the display

to be reflective of light of a desired wavelength. The desired wavelength of the reflected light may be selected during formation of the device by appropriately controlling the wavelengths of the interference fringes created by the laser or other holographic means used during device formation.

Figure 3b is an enlarged view of the area shown within circle 17 in Figure 3a for homogenous surface boundary conditions. Application of the electric field E between the indium tin oxide layers causes molecules with positive dielectric anisotropy within the liquid crystal regions 22 to align parallel to the direction, as illustrated in Fig. 3b. This causes light of a desired wavelength to be reflected while all other light is transmitted.

Homeotropic surface boundary conditions for the holographically formed reflective display 8 in the on-state are illustrated in Fig. 3c. For the case of homeotropic alignment, the liquid crystal material used is one with negative dielectric anisotropy. Here, application of the electric field E causes the molecules with negative dielectric anisotropy within the liquid crystal region 22 to align perpendicular to the E field direction causing light of the desired wavelength to be reflected.

A full-color liquid crystal display incorporating three holographically formed reflective displays (as illustrated in Figs. 1-3c) is illustrated in Fig. 4. For the case of homogeneous surface alignment, the liquid crystal material used is one with positive dielectric anisotropy. The full-color liquid crystal display 26 includes three holographically formed reflective displays 25, 27 and 29 (which are similar to the holographically formed reflective display 8) each being reflective of a different wavelength of light. The full-color liquid crystal display 26 includes black absorber 28 which is used to absorb non-reflected wavelengths and enhance display contrast. As illustrated in Fig. 4, ambient light is exposed to the upper surface 31 of the full-color liquid crystal display 26 in the direction of arrow F. To form an image, the voltage sources 24 are each independently controlled to selectively reflect light from each of the holographically formed reflective displays 8, each reflecting light of a different wavelength. For example, the upper reflective display 25 in Fig. 4 may reflect light of 465 nm, the middle holographically formed reflective display 27 may reflect light of 545 nm and the lower holographically formed reflective display 29 may reflect light of 620 nm, to reflect light of blue, green and red wavelengths, respectively. By selectively activating the three holographic reflective display layers, a full-color image may be formed from incident broad-band illumination.

Figure 5 illustrates a full-color projection system 31 which includes a first holographically formed reflective display 30, which may selectively reflect red light having an approximate wavelength of 620 nm, a second holographically formed reflective display 32, which may reflect green light of approximately 545 nm and a third holographically formed reflective display 34, which may reflect blue light of approximately 465 nm.

Light is input from a light source 36 and upon contacting the first holographically formed reflective display 30, red light having a wavelength of approximately 620 nm is reflected in the direction of arrow G onto mirror 38 and reflected towards an output in a direction of arrow H. Light which is not of the red wavelength of approximately 620 nm is transmitted by the first holographically formed reflective display 30 in the direction of arrow I to the second holographically formed reflective display 32. The second holographically formed reflective display 32 reflects light with a green wavelength of approximately 545 nm in the direction of arrow J onto a surface of first dichroic mirror 40. First dichroic wavelength mirror 40 transmits the red light reflected by mirror 38 and reflects the green light in a direction of arrow H. Light from the light source 36 which is not reflected by the second holographically formed reflective display 32 is transmitted to the third holographically formed reflective display 34, which reflects light of a blue wavelength of approximately 465 nm in the direction of arrow K onto a surface of second dichroic mirror 42.

Light which is not reflected by third holographically formed reflective display 34 is transmitted to light stop 35. Second dichroic mirror 42 reflects the blue wavelength light in the direction of arrow H and transmits the red and green light from mirror 38 and first dichroic mirror 40 to the output. In this way, an image may be formed and projected by the full-color projection system 31.

The above-noted reflective wavelengths for the first, second and third holographically formed reflective displays 30, 32 and 34 of the projection system 31 may be varied to the desired value by adjusting the wavelength of light that is reflected by each display to a desired value, as discussed above regarding the Fig. 2a-3c embodiment.

The above-described holographically formed reflective displays may achieve bistable switching by using a chiral nematic or ferroelectric liquid crystal material instead of a typical nematic liquid crystal material which would normally be used.

Figure 6 illustrates a broadband reflective display 47 of the invention. The broadband reflective display 47 is identical to the reflective display 26 of Fig. 4 except that it also includes a plurality of groups of alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 48-64. Each of the groups of alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 48-64 may include one liquid crystal layer and one polymer layer or a plurality of liquid crystal layers and a plurality of polymer layers. Each of the groups of alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 48-64 are formed to be reflective of a different wavelength of light. For example, the group of alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 48 may be reflective of light having a center wavelength of 610nm, alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 50 may be reflective of light having a center wavelength of 630nm, alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 52 may be reflective of light having a center wavelength of 650nm. The three groups of al-

ternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 48, 50 and 52 are thus reflective of closely spaced red wavelengths of light each having a bandwidth of, for example, 20nm.

Likewise, the group of alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 54 may be reflective of light having a center wavelength of 520nm, alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 56 may be reflective of light having a center wavelength of 540nm, alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 58 may be reflective of light having a center wavelength of 560nm. The three groups of alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 54, 56 and 58 are thus reflective of closely spaced green wavelengths of light each having a bandwidth of, for example, 20nm.

Likewise, the group of alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 60 may be reflective of light having a center wavelength of 440nm, alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 62 may be reflective of light having a center wavelength of 460nm, alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 64 may be reflective of light having a center wavelength of 480nm. The three groups of alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 60, 62 and 64 are thus reflective of closely spaced blue wavelengths of light each having a bandwidth of, for example, 20nm.

The groups of alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers 48-64 will typically be formed one at a time as described above regarding the embodiment of Fig. 3a with each group of layers being cured to be reflective of the appropriate wavelength of light before the next group of layers is formed. Then, the next group of layers of alternating liquid crystal and polymers are formed by, for example, well known lamination processes and the laser or other holographic means is adjusted to the appropriate wavelength. In this manner, each group of layers of alternating liquid crystal and polymers are formed having the appropriate wavelength. Typically, each group of layers of alternating liquid crystal and polymers may comprise 10-20 pairs of layers, although more or less may be used as required.

The number of layers may be adjusted as desired to increase the reflectance, and spectral bandwidth, but with an increased number of layers a higher drive voltage is required. Additionally, the center bandwidth of each group of layers may be adjusted as desired.

Figure 7a is a chart illustrating wavelength versus reflectance for a reflective display such as that shown in Fig. 4 with three 20nm bandwidth layers, one centered at each of 460nm, 540nm and 630nm. If 100% reflectance at the green wavelength is achieved, the reflectance levels of the blue and red peaks are adjusted as shown in Figure 7a to achieve the desired white-point chromaticity. Figure 7b is a chromaticity diagram that illustrates the resulting chromaticity values of the red, green and blue primaries and white-point for the display shown in Figure 4. The triangular region labeled "H-PDLC" in Figure 7b represents the gamut or range of colors the display can render under a broadband illumination of D50. A similar gamut for a typical color CRT display is shown for comparison. The photopic white re-

flectance for this display is 24%, as noted in Fig. 7b.

Figure 8a is a chart illustrating wavelength versus reflectance for a reflective display such as that shown in Fig. 6 with nine 20nm bandwidth layers, one centered at each of 440nm, 460nm, 480nm, 520nm, 540nm, 560nm, 610nm, 630nm and 650nm. The relative reflectance values of the green, red and blue peaks are adjusted as shown in Figure 8a to achieve the desired white-point chromaticity. Because this configuration greatly increases the bandwidth of the reflectance peaks compared to the display in Figure 4, the photopic white reflectance for this display is increased to 61%. The chromaticity diagram, Figure 8b, illustrates the resulting chromaticity values of the red, green and blue primaries and the white-point for the display shown in Figure 6. The triangular region labeled "H-PLDC" represents the gamut or range of colors the display can render under a broadband illumination of D50. A similar gamut for a typical color CRT display is shown for comparison. The increase in photopic white reflectance is achieved at the expense of a slightly reduced color gamut as seen in Figure 8b.

Claims

1. A broadband reflective display, comprising:
 - a plurality of pairs of substrates (10); and
 - a plurality of groups of alternating liquid crystal (22) and polymer layers (20) formed between each of the pairs of substrates, each of the groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers being reflective of different wavelengths of light.
2. The broadband reflective display of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal is one of a nematic liquid crystal material, a chiral liquid crystal material and a ferroelectric liquid crystal material.
3. The broadband reflective display of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the liquid crystal and polymer molecules forming the anisotropic polymer layers are index matched so as to reduce haze in the display when viewed from various viewing angles.
4. The broadband reflective display of any of the preceding claims, wherein the different wavelengths of light are selectively tunable.
5. The broadband reflective display of any of the preceding claims, wherein the plurality of pairs of substrates comprises first, second and third pairs of substrates.
6. The broadband reflective display of claim 5, wherein the plurality of alternating groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers comprises first, second and

- third groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers formed between each of the first, second and third pairs of substrates.
7. The broadband reflective display of claim 6, wherein the first, second and third groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers between the first pair of substrates are reflective of light having wavelengths of approximately 610nm, 630nm and 650nm, respectively, the first, second and third groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers between the second pair of substrates are reflective of light having wavelengths of approximately 520nm, 540nm and 560nm, and the first, second and third groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers between the third pair of substrates are reflective of light having wavelengths of approximately 440nm, 460nm and 480nm, respectively.
 8. The broadband reflective display of any of the preceding claims, wherein the display operates in a reverse mode in which when no electric field is applied, the broadband reflective display is transparent, and when an electric field is applied, the broadband reflective display is reflective of the different wavelengths of light.
 9. The broadband reflective display of any of the preceding claims, further comprising a rubbed polymer layer (14) formed between the substrates (10) and the liquid crystal so as to cause homogeneous surface boundary conditions between polymer molecules within the polymer sheets and liquid crystal molecules within the liquid crystal.
 10. The broadband reflective display of any of the preceding claims, further comprising a material (14) inducing homeotropic surfacing anchoring formed between the substrates and the liquid crystal so as to cause homeotropic surface boundary conditions between polymer molecules within the polymer sheets and liquid crystal molecules within the liquid crystal.
 11. A method of forming a broadband reflective display, comprising:
 - forming a plurality of pairs of substrates (10);
 - forming a plurality of groups (25,27,29) of alternating liquid crystal (22) and polymer (20) layers between each of the pairs of substrates, each of the groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers being reflective of different wavelengths of light.
 12. The method of forming a broadband reflective display of claim 11, wherein the liquid crystal is an anisotropic liquid crystal material.
 13. The method of forming a broadband reflective display of claim 11 or claim 12, further comprising index matching the liquid crystal and the anisotropic polymer sheets so as to reduce haze in the display when viewed from various viewing angles.
 14. The method of forming a broadband reflective display of any of claims 11 to 13, wherein forming a plurality of pairs of substrates comprises forming first, second and third pairs of substrates.
 15. The method of forming a broadband reflective display of any of claims 11 to 14, further comprising selectively tuning the different wavelengths of light.
 16. The method of forming a broadband reflective display of any of claims 11 to 15, wherein forming the groups of alternating liquid crystal and polymer layers comprises forming first, second and third groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers between each of the first, second and third pairs of substrates.
 17. The method of forming a broadband reflective display of claim 16, further comprising forming the first, second and third groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers between the first pair of substrates to be reflective of light having wavelengths of approximately 610nm, 630nm and 650nm, respectively, forming the first, second and third groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers between the second pair of substrates to be reflective of light having wavelengths of approximately 520nm, 540nm and 560nm, and forming the first, second and third groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers between the third pair of substrates to be reflective of light having wavelengths of approximately 440nm, 460nm and 480nm, respectively.
 18. The method of forming a broadband reflective display of any of claims 11 to 17, further comprising phase separating the plurality of anisotropic polymer sheets from the liquid crystal material by application of a laser.
 19. The method of forming a broadband reflective display of any of claims 11 to 18, further comprising forming a rubbed polymer layer (14) between the substrates (10) and the liquid crystal so as to cause homogeneous surface boundary conditions between polymer molecules within the polymer sheets and liquid crystal molecules within the liquid crystal.
 20. The method of forming a broadband reflective display of any of claims 11 to 19, further comprising forming a material (14) inducing homeotropic surface anchoring between the substrates and the liquid crystal so as to cause homeotropic surface boundary conditions between polymer molecules

within the polymer sheets and liquid crystal molecules within the liquid crystal.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

7

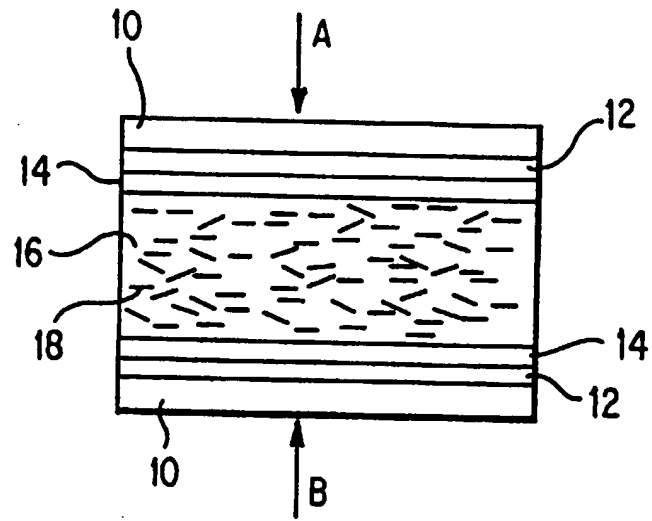


FIG. 1(a)

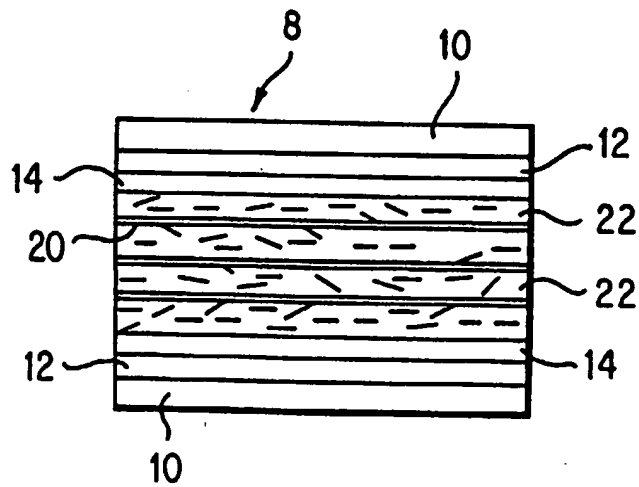


FIG. 1(b)

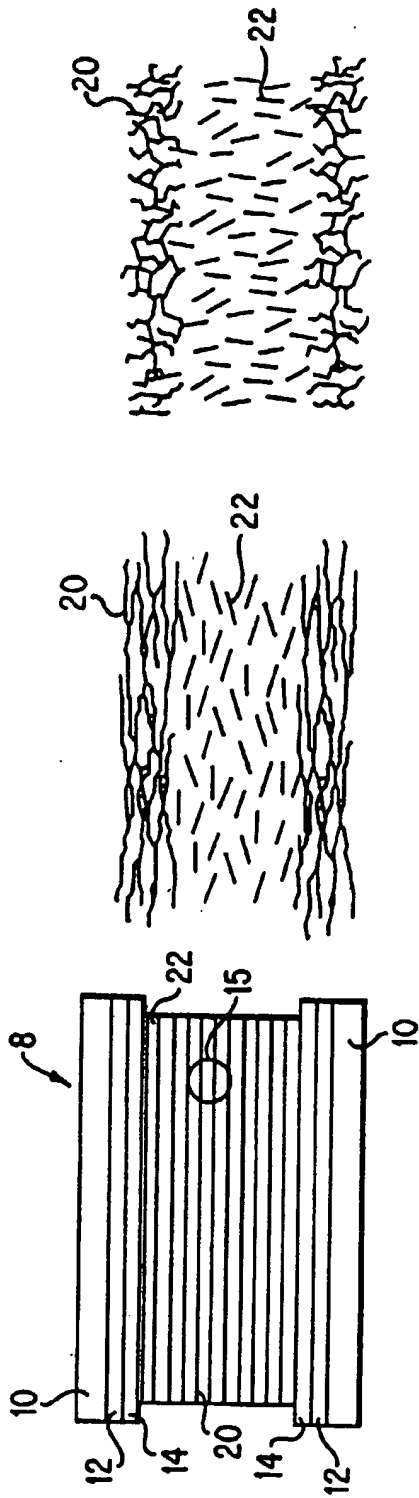


FIG. 2(a)

FIG. 2(b)

FIG. 2(c)

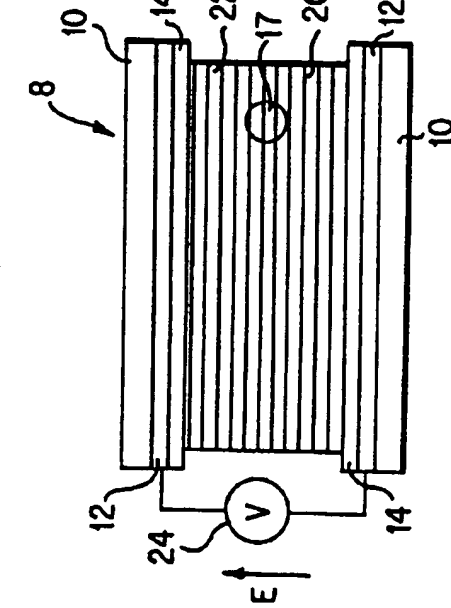


FIG. 3(a)

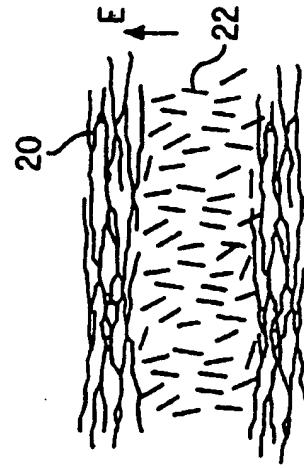


FIG. 3(b)

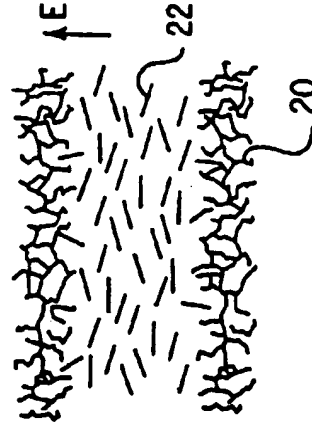


FIG. 3(c)

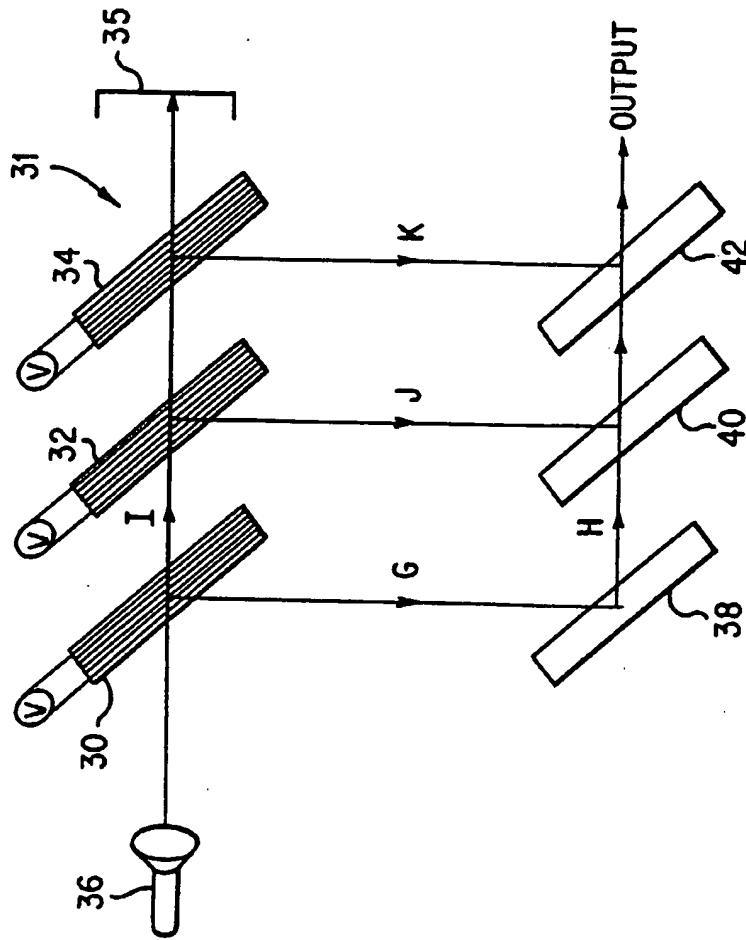


FIG. 5

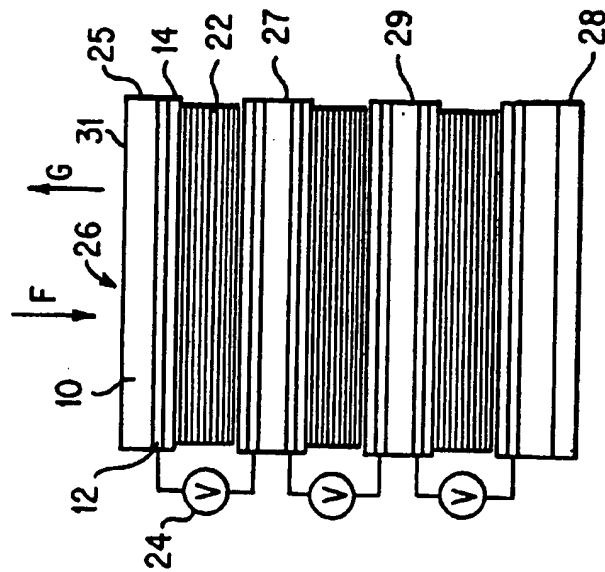


FIG. 4

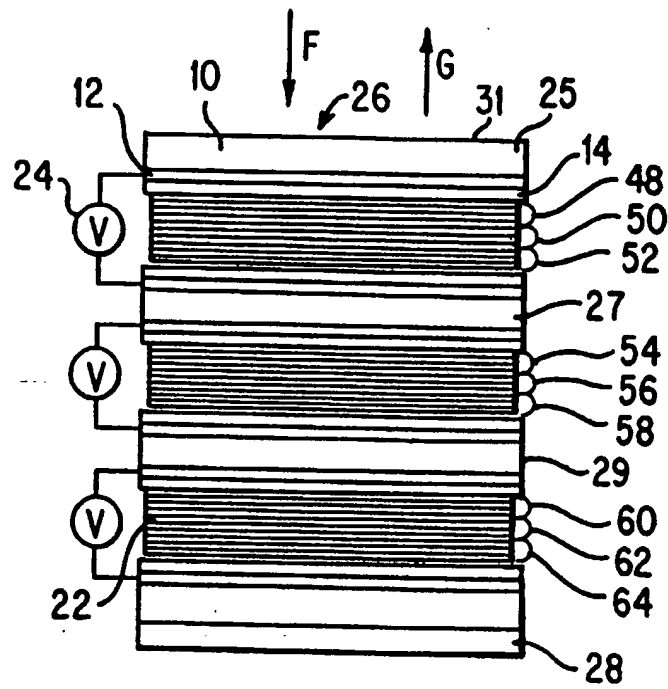


FIG. 6

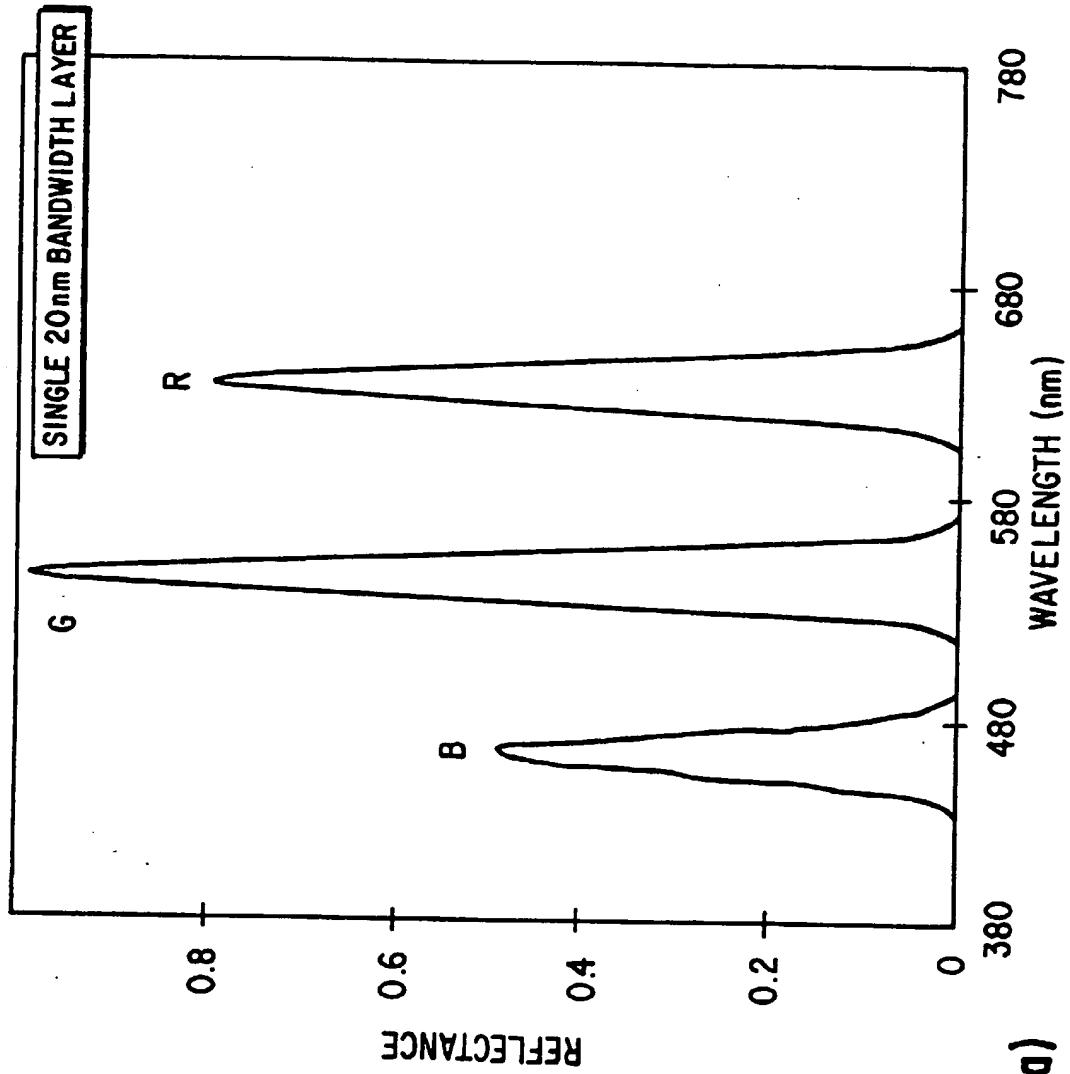


FIG. 7(a)

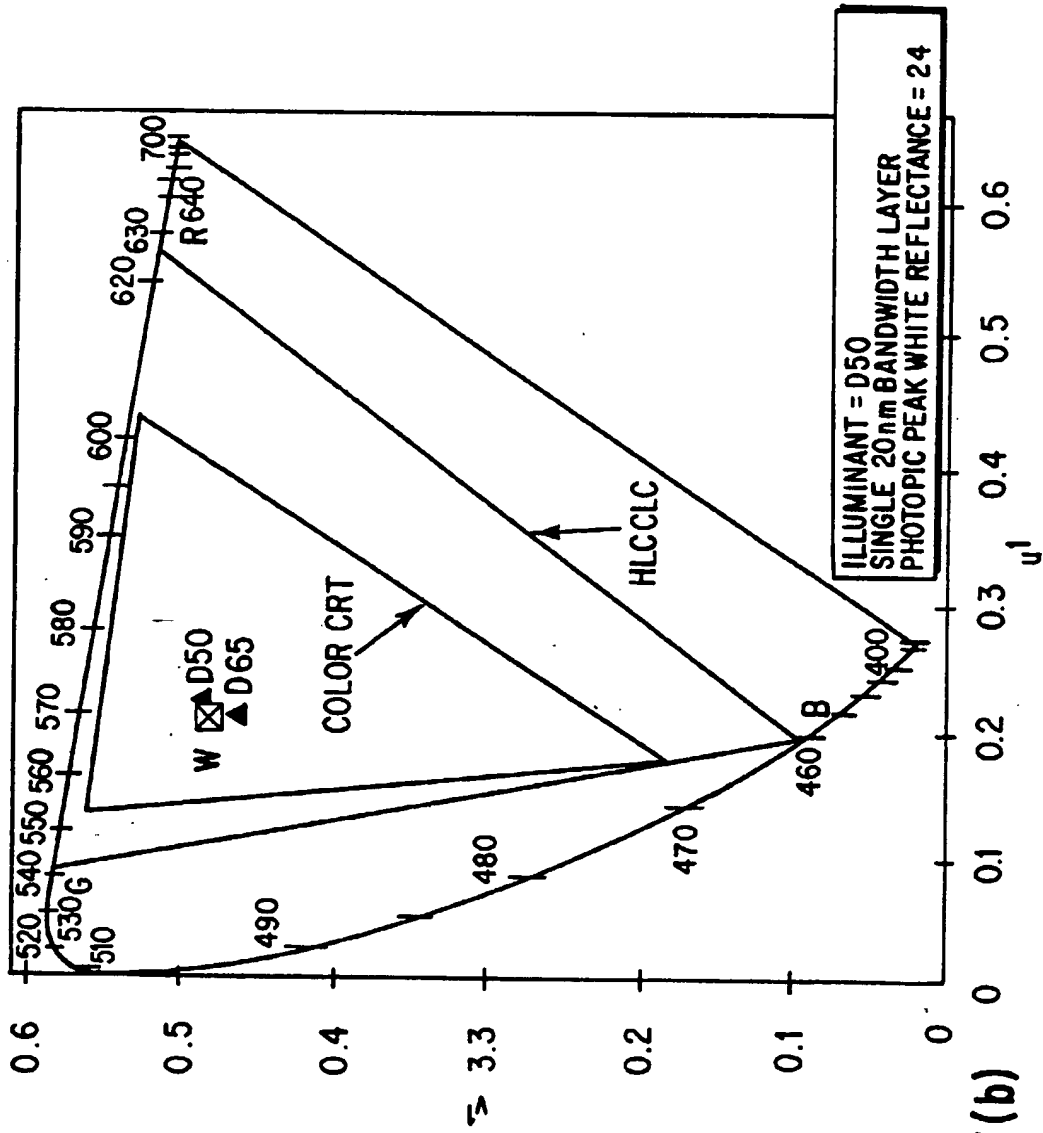


FIG. 7(b)

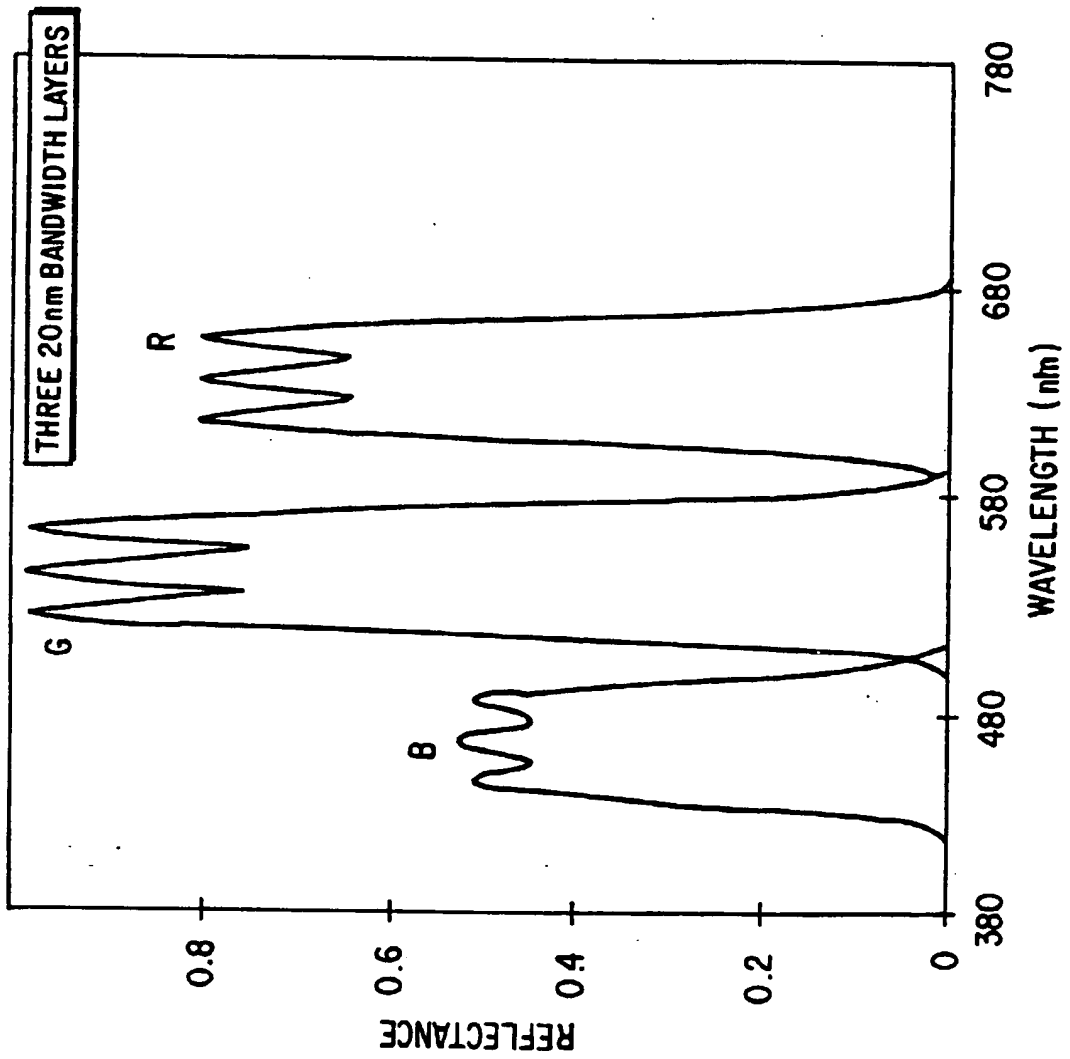


FIG. 8(a)

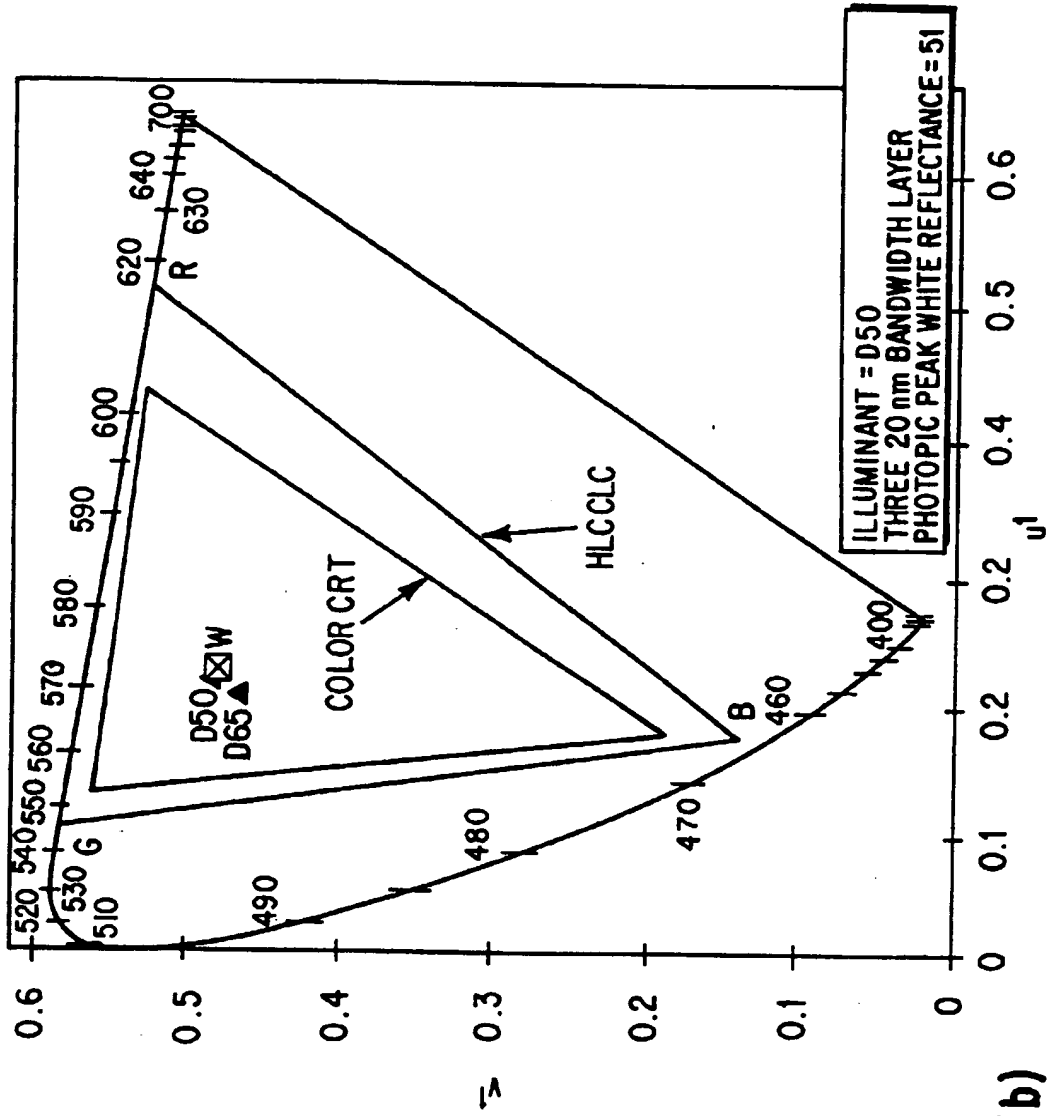


FIG. 8(b)

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 856 768 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:
11.08.1999 Bulletin 1999/32

(51) Int Cl.⁶: **G02F 1/1347**

(43) Date of publication A2:
05.08.1998 Bulletin 1998/32

(21) Application number: **98300541.4**

(22) Date of filing: **27.01.1998**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

- **Fiske, Thomas G.**
Campbell, California 95008 (US)
- **Silverstein, Louis D.**
Scottsdale, Arizona 85260 (US)

(30) Priority: **31.01.1997 US 792269**

(71) Applicant: **XEROX CORPORATION**
Rochester, New York 14644 (US)

(74) Representative: **Skone James, Robert Edmund**
GILL JENNINGS & EVERY
Broadgate House
7 Eldon Street
London EC2M 7LH (GB)

(72) Inventors:
• **Crawford, Greg P.**
Providence, Rhode Island 02906 (US)

(54) **Broadband reflective display, and methods of forming the same**

(57) A broadband reflective display has improved reflectivity as well as a lack of haze or opaqueness when viewed from various viewing angles, a reduced drive voltage compared to conventional devices and an improved peak photopic reflectance. The broadband re-

flective display includes a plurality of pairs of substrates (10), a plurality of groups of alternating liquid crystal (22) and polymer (20) layers formed between each of the pairs of substrates, each of the groups of liquid crystal and polymer layers being reflective of different wavelengths of light.

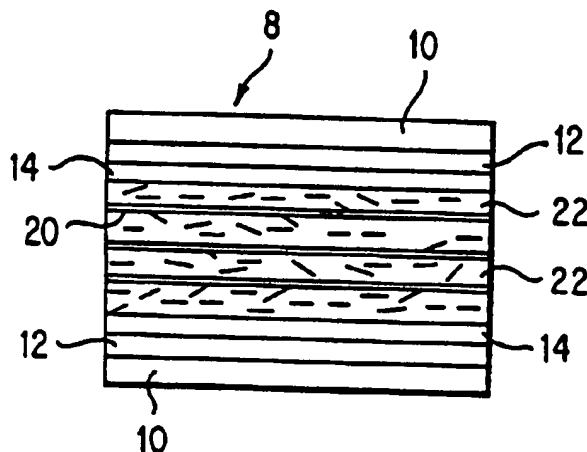


FIG. 1(b)

EP 0 856 768 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 98 30 0541

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Y	CRAWFORD G P ET AL: "REFLECTIVE COLOR DISPLAYS FOR IMAGING APPLICATIONS" FINAL PROGRAM AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE IS&T/SID COLOR IMAGING CONFERENCE: COLOR SCIENCE, SYSTEMS, AND APPLICATIONS, 7 November 1995, pages 52-58, XP000603856 Chapters: Polymer- stabilized Cholesteric LC Material and Holographically Structured Polymer-Dispersed LC Material	1-20	G02F1/1347
Y	WO 92 19695 A (UNIV KENT) 12 November 1992 * page 2, line 23 - page 4, line 32 * * page 12, line 05 - line 19 * * page 9, line 12 - line 31 *	1-20	
E	WO 98 04650 A (SCIENCE APPLIC INT CORP) 5 February 1998 * page 3, line 14 - line 33 * * page 8, line 01 - page 11, line 13 * * page 19, line 15 - line 37 * * page 23, line 26 - line 29 *	1-20	
A	KATO K ET AL: "Color image formation using polymer-dispersed cholesteric liquid crystal" JAPANESE JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSICS, PART 1 (REGULAR PAPERS & SHORT NOTES), OCT. 1993, JAPAN, vol. 32, no. 10, pages 4600-4604, XP002105780 ISSN 0021-4922 * the whole document *	1-20	G02F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 14 June 1999	Examiner Diot, P
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

LPO FORM 1503 03 82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 98 30 0541

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

14-06-1999

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9219695 A	12-11-1992	AT 178645 T	15-04-1999
		CA 2102199 A	03-11-1992
		CN 1070744 A	07-04-1993
		DE 69228874 D	12-05-1999
		EP 0582656 A	16-02-1994
		IL 101766 A	12-09-1996
		JP 6507505 T	25-08-1994
		NO 933845 A	23-12-1993
		US 5453863 A	26-09-1995
		US 5691795 A	25-11-1997
		US 5695682 A	09-12-1997
		US 5847798 A	08-12-1998
		US 5384067 A	24-01-1995
		US 5437811 A	01-08-1995
WO 9804650 A	05-02-1998	AU 4041597 A	20-02-1998

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office. No. 12/82